Gazette of the United States, & Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

NUMBER 1589.] MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 20, 1797. [VOLUME XI.

169

For Freight or Charter,

THE SLOOP

Nancy,

SHE is a good veſſel, ſails faſt, carries about 500 barrels, and will take in Freight to proceed Coaſtwiſe, or for the Weſt-Indies.

For terms apply to EMANUEL AWARD, maſter, on board, at Arch-ſtreet wharf, or to

ISAAC HARVEY, Jun,
No. 5 South Water-ſtreet.

February 14 §1w

FOR SALE, ON BOARD SAID VESSEL,

A few coils Cordage,
CANDLES, and
SHOES.

A Quantity of Brandy,

FIRST & 2d proof,
Gin, of 4th proof, in pipes
Jamaica Spirits, 4th proof, in Hhds
Old Hock, in caſes of 40 dozen each
Glaſs Tumblers, in pints and half-pints
Window Glaſs, in boxes, of diffierent ſizes
Hazlenuts, in ſacks
Whiting, Copperas, White Lead & Spaniſh Brown } in hhds

For Sale by PETER BLIGHT.

January 4 §

The Elephant,

Now exhibited, was bought for Ten Thouſand Dollars.

He is 3 years old, 6 feet high, growing to 18 feet.

He eats 150 weight a-day, and drinks a barrel of water; he has drank ſome days forty bottles of porter, drawing the corks with his trunk.

He is perfectly inoffenſive; travels looſe, at the rate of five miles an hour, and is the greateſt curioſity ever brought to this Continent.

He is to be ſeen 'till the 15th of January, in Market-ſtreet between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, at a quarter of a dollar, that every one may ſee him—after which time the former price of half a dollar will be reſumed.

He will leave Philadelphia as ſoon as the weather will permit.

December 31 d

FOR SALE, BY

Philip Nicklin & Co.

IMPERIAL and Hyſon } TEAS
17 Tubs Quickſilver
2 Cheſts Bandanno Handkerchiefs
A few cheſts Mancheſter Goods, well aſſorted in Corduroys, Thickſets, Ginghams, Muſlinets, Dimities, &c.
3 Trunks black Sewing Silk
180 Crates Queen's Ware, well aſſorted
10 Tons Sheet Lead
Nails aſſorted flat and ſharp points
London Partiular } Madeira wine in pipes and hogſheads
India Market }
40 Pipes and 10 Hogſheads Teneriffe Wine
10 Hogſheads choice Port Wine
7 Tierces Snake-Root
26 Caſks yellow Paint
9 Boxes and 12 Bundles writing Slates
1 Box Ink Stands and Pen Dutt
14 Bales Sail Canvaſs aſſorted, No. 1 to 8

February 11. mw&ftf

WASHINGTON LOTTERY, No. II.

LIST OF PRIZES AND BLANKS.

64th Day's Drawing, February 11.

No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.	No.	Dols	No.	Dols.
77	10	12033		24252	20	36861	
83		279		255	10	843	10
161	10	13307		700		37070	
197	10	473	10	25162		270	
403		789		249	10	588	20
1115		14122		359	10	819	
431		777		489	10	932	
486		817		769	10	38293	
548		15756		878		39133	
836		16110		906		228	
966		146		925	10	912	
2472	10	217		26086		40504	
569		657		814		687	
723		706		27033	10	41649	
3220		972		520		42097	10
583		17075		29128		872	
624		414		138	10	43077	
991	10	616	10	650		584	10
4021		18547		680		689	10
404		19020	10	968	25	44517	
457		410		30021		779	
528		20052		199		780	
163	10	660	10	559		45099	
208		839		31162		167	
863		21326		283		521	10
891		511		497	20	46539	10
6397		791		653		899	
7140		925		32531		941	
363		22019		536	10	47581	10
571	10	212	10	33760	10	48104	10
8644	10	318	10	762		119	
646	10	363		924	10	255	10
9394		23001		931		49288	
694		015	20	34369		361	10
697		162		35079		545	10
10455		658		795	10	947	
875		911	10	36243	10		
11991	10	24060	10	578			

65th Day's Drawing, February 13.

No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.	No	Dols.	No.	Dols.
1137		17445	10	26028		41234	10
292		457		27479	10	269	10
926		18388		709		518	10
2059		500	10	28255		599	
383		537		29549		884	10
678		980	10	620		42124	
3341	10	19373	20	30431		331	10
4191		613		476		631	10
429	10	636		32433		43095	10
574	10	700		857		139	
5989	10	20184		33937		143	
7037		739	10	988		213	
10348		21605		34253		435	
11758	10	880		616	10	44227	10
12174	10	22205		35021	10	436	
488		524		948		506	50
847	10	20255	10	38280		45391	10
989		281		39050	10	46001	10
13315		361	10	109		366	
465	10	24200	10	218		47246	10
500		261	10	394		372	20
14530		841		852	10	600	20
15125		25196		40115		664	
16038		471		521		851	20
412		673	10	987		981	

In the 62d day's drawing, inſtead of 42819 blank, read 42879 blank.

For Sale,

At the Office of the Editor of the Gazette of the United States,

A FEW COPIES OF

"An account of the Receipts and Expenditures of the United States, for the year 1795."

Mr. Pickering's Letter.

This Day Publiſhed,

AND FOR SALE BY THE EDITOR,

Price three eights of a Dollar.

THE Letter of the Secretary of State, to Mr. Pinckney, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the United States, to the French Republic. February 9. 6t

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Red Clover Seed.

Freſh red Clover Seed of the beſt quality, in bags of 5 buſhels each
Madeira wine in pipes, fit for immediate uſe
Teneriffe wine in pipes, hogſheads and quarter caſks
Ditto do. of firſt quality, for the uſe of private families
Coffee in hogſheads
Jamaica ſpirits
Connecticut ſoap in ſmall boxes
Window glaſs and Spaniſh ſegars, and
Two trunks of beſt patent, plain and ribbed ſilk and cotton hoſiery, for ſale by

JOHN CRAIG.

February 1. wfſ&mtf

Le Breton,

SURGEON-DENTIST,

Pupil of the celebrated Mr. Dubois, late Dentiſt to the King and Royal Family of France, member of the College and Academy of Surgeons at Paris,

Keeps a complete aſſortment of every thing neceſſary to be uſed for the

Preſervation of the Mouth and Teeth.

Patent Mineral Teeth, and Human & Ivory Teeth; Lentrifice in powder; Opiate; excellent Elixir for ſweetening the mouth and preſerving the teeth—he alſo furniſhes Bruſhes and ſoft Sponges.

*** He lives in Cheſnut-ſtreet, No. 135, above Fourth-ſtreet.

November 26. tts

LANDING,

AT Walnut-ſtreet wharf, from on board the ſhip Peggy, captain Elliott, from Bourdeaux,

VIN DE GRAVE, or White Claret, in Hhds and Qr. Caſks
RED CLARET, in Hhds
Ditto in caſes of 24 and 30 bottles each
Green and Souchong TEAS, in quarter cheſts

For ſale by

Rundle & Leech,
Nn. 9 Walnut-ſtreet.

February 6 mwftf

Davis's Law Book-ſtore

No. 313, HIGH-STREET.

GEORGE DAVIS announces to his profeſſional friends, and the Gentlemen of the Law, generally, through the Union, that his late importation of BOOKS is now arranged, and ready for Sale, from a ſingle volume to an entire library, without any advance upon his former exceeding low prices, which for ſeveral years paſt have in ſo diſtinguiſhed a manner recommended them to notice.

[illegible] tion of the latest Engliſh and Iriſh Editions ever imported into this country, are publiſhed, and will be delivered gratis on application.

Orders addreſſed to G. D. in writing from any diſtance ſhall be punctually attended to.

A number of TRUNKS for Sale.

ALSO, TO BE LET,

A convenient LOT, near Market Street Wharf.

ov. 8. tu&fam

Waſhington Lottery.

TICKETS, warranted undrawn, may be purchaſed or exchanged for prizes, at the Office, No. 147, Cheſnut-ſtreet, where a correct Numerical Book is kept for public inſpection. Alſo Canal Lottery Tickets for ſale or exchanged for prizes drawn in the Waſhington Lottery, of which the 60th and 61ſt days returns are received.

☞ The Buſineſs of a Broker carried on as uſual.

January 12. ttstf

To the Benevolent.

THE Subſcriber having rented that well known tavern houſe, on Silver Springs, Cumberland county, on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Fort Pitt, which he had completely furniſhed for the accommodation of travellers, but which unfortunately, by accident caught fire about 12 o'clock in the morning, the 3d of November laſt, and in the ſpace of one hour was totally conſumed with all the furniture, wearing apparel, ſtores of liquors, &c. to a very large amount, attended with the melancholy loſs of a daughter about twelve years of age, who only ſurvived a few hours after the fire; his wife alſo diſabled; and others of his family much hurt; he is now reduced to an unhappy and deſtitute ſitua ion—he therefore begs leave to ſolicit ſome relief from a generous public. The following gentlemen are pleaſed to undertake the trouble to receive ſubſcriptions for his benefit: viz. Samuel Richardet, Merchants' Coffee-Houſe; James Thompſon, Indian Queen; George Irwin, Croſs Keys, in Fourth-ſtreet, and John Dunwoody, Spread Eagle, High-ſtreet.

DAVID BRIGGS.

Philadelphia, February 14 tth&ſtm3

†4† The other Printers are requeſted to publiſh the above.

☞ *NOTICE.*

THE Sales of LANDS of the United States, in the North-Weſtern Territory, heretofore advertiſed in the ſeveral public papers, will commence this evening, at the City Tavern——to be continued from day to day, 'till the tenth of MARCH next, if not ſooner ſold.

January 4 §

A PARCEL OF VERY FINE

St. Croix Sugars and Rum,

JAMAICA SPIRITS, and
LAGUIRA HIDES,

For Sale by

Feb. 7.—§2w *JAMES YARD.*

Clocks and Watches.

LESLIE AND PRICE,

No. 79, MARKET-STREET, *PHILADELPHIA,*

HAVE IMPORTED, by the late arrivals from London, a large aſſortment of *WARRANTED WATCHES*, conſiſting of horizontal, capp'd and jewel'd Gold Watches, with ſeconds, of ſuperior workmanſhip and elegance; alſo capp'd and jewel'd and plain Gold Watches; capp'd & jewell'd, capp'd, ſeconds, day of the month, and plain Silver Watches; eight day & chamber Clocks; elegant French Clocks with marble frames; eight day and thirty hour, braſs works, &c.

December 22, 1796. d2m

Freſh Garden, Graſs and Flower-Seeds, Roots, &c. &c.

This day landing from the ſhip Eagle, captain Foſdick, from London,

And FOR SALE by

GOLDTHWAIT & MOORE,

Corner of Walnut and Second-ſtreets,

A moſt capital and extenſive Aſſortment of

GARDEN, GRASS and FLOWER-SEEDS, ROOTS, &c. &c.

Among which are,

Five kinds	Aſparagus	Three kinds	Creſſes
Four	Beet-root	Twelve	Onion
Twenty-five	Beans	Thirteen	Radiſh
Six	Beets	Fifteen	Turnip
Eleven	Brocoli	Fifteen	Peas
Twenty-ſix	Cabbage	Six	Savoy
Six	Carret	Four	Parſnip
Three	Cauliflower	Twenty-three	Melon
Five	Celery	Twenty-one	Lettuce
Ten	Cutumber		

Common and lemon Thyme
Curled leaf and ſprigged Parſley
Pot Marygold, Pot Marjorum
Balm, Thyme, Mangel Wurtzel
Leek, Kail, Shallots
Rape Seed, Rye Graſs, Saint Foin, Lucerne
Red and white Clover, Timothy, &c. &c.

With a curious collection of the moſt eſteemed

FLOWER-SEEDS and ROOTS,

Being the moſt extenſive ever imported into this city.

The above are from a capital Seedſman in London, and are warranted freſh and good.

Printed catabgues may be had by applying as above.

Dec. 17 §

For Sale,

By the Subſcribers—In PENN-STREET,

65 Pipes Excellent Madeira Wine,

Imported by the Eagle.

WILLINGS & FRANCIS.

Nov. 30 w&f

A convenient STABLE

SITUATED in Laurel Court—3 Stalls therein to be rented, with the privilege of uſing the Hay-Loft.

Eight years of the time of ſervice of a *NEGRO MAN* for ſale. He is accuſtomed to houſe work, and capable of taking care of Horſes. Enquire of the Printer.

February 11 ſ t thtf

WANTS A PLACE.

A Woman who can be well recommeeded for honeſty, ſobriety, and good temper. She wiſhes to engage as chamberman, or ſempſtreſs for low wages on condition ſhe may retain a young child with her. Enquire at No. 58 South Front ſtreet. February 16 d

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CAMILLA,

Or A Picture of Youth.

By the authoreſs of Evelina and Cecilia, to be compriſed in five volumes, at half a dollar each, payable on delivery—Printed at New-York, by Mr. John Bull.

CONDITIONS.

I. Handſome, neat, type, perfectly new, is employed.

II. A volume, ſtitched in blue paper, is intended to be publiſhed every 2 weeks, till the five are completed; the firſt and ſecond are come to hand, and the [illegible] and Books may be had of J. ORMROD, No. 41, Cheſnut-ſtreet.

Mrs. D'Arblay (late Miſs Burney) the celebrated authoreſs of this inimitable work, needs no eulogy to add to the laurels ſhe has already acquired in the literary world. The ſtrength of imagination and elegance of ſtyle, diſplayed in Evelina and Cecilia, will ſufficiently recommend to every reader of taſte and judgment, the peruſal of CAMILLA.

It may not be improper to add, that the Queen of England, after having peruſed this intereſting publication, preſented Mrs. D'Arblay with a thouſand pounds ſterling, as a teſtimony of her approbation of the work.

January 25 mwf

SAMUEL RICHARDET

RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen Merchants, that he has this day opened the CITY TAVERN and MERCHANTS COFFEE HOUSE in the city of Philadelphia:

The Subſcription Room will be furniſhed with all the daily papers publiſhed in Philadelphia, New-York, Boſton, Baltimore, together with thoſe of the principal commercial cities of Europe—They will be regularly filed and none permitted to be taken away on any account.

Tea, Coffee, Soupes, Jellies, Ice Creams, and a variety of French Liquors; together with the uſual refreſhments, will at all times be procured at the bar.

Gentlemen may depend on being accommodated with the choiceſt of Wines, Spirituous Liquors, and the moſt approved Malt Liquors from London and other breweries.

The Larder will be ſupplied with the prime and earlieſt productions of the Seaſon.

Large and ſmall Parties, or ſingle Gentlemen, may be accommodated with Breakfaſts, Dinners, or Suppers, at hours moſt convenient to themſelves—a cold Collation is regularly kept for convenience, the Bill of Fare to be had at the bar.

The Lodging Rooms will be completely furniſhed, and the utmoſt attention paid to cleanlineſs, and every other requiſite.

☞ SAMUEL RICHARDET will be happy to receive, and execute the commands of his Friends, and the Public at large; and with gratitude for their favours, he pledges himſelf that nothing on his part ſhall be wanting to preſerve that patronage with which he has been ſo diſtinguiſhingly honored.

Philadelphia, April 19. mwf

Bourdeaux Brandy, in Pipes,

OLD Claret, in caſks
Ditto in caſes, of an excellent quality
Liſbon Wine in pipes
Fourth proof Holland Gin
New-England Rum in hogſheads and tierces
Raiſins in kegs
Beſt Boſton Beef and Pork
Halifax Salmon in barrels
Ruſſia Sail Duck
Ravens Duck
A few Feather Beds
One 11 1-2 inch Cable } 120 fathoms long each
One 9 do do. }
Spermaceti Candles
Mould and dipt Tallow ditto
A few barrels Tanners Oil, and

A ſmall invoice of INDIA GOODS,

For Sale by

JOSEPH ANTHONY & Co

ALSO,

Juſt received from Marſeilles, a ſmall invoice of Silks, Silk Stockings, an aſſortment of Perfumery, and a few caſes of the beſt Olive Oil.

February 15 §10t

MRS. GRATTAN

Reſpectfully informs her friends, and the public in general, that on Tueſday the 10th day of January, ſhe propoſes opening, at No. 39, North Sixth-ſtreet,

A Linen and Muſlin Warehouſe.

Book Muſlins, from 6/3 to 12/11 per yard
Jaconet ditto, from 8/8 to 9/8 per yard
Striped ditto, from 7/10 to 10/10 per yard
Fine Coſſaes
Tambour'd Book Muſlins, from 13/9 to 21/ per yard
India Muſlin, from 11/3 to 15/ per yard
Sheeting Muſlin
Jaconet muſlin Handkerchiefs, from 4/3 to 6/ per hdkf.
Book muſlin Handkerchiefs from 5/3 to 10/6 per hdkf.
Muſlin color'd and border'd Handkerchiefs
Dacca Handkerchiefs
Tambour'd Cravats from 10/8 to 11/11
Pocket Handkerchiefs
Cambric, from 11/3 to 16/3 per yard
Table Cloths
Huckaback Towelling
Women's Cotton Hoſe, from 6/8 to 13/ per pair
Dimity from 5/10 to 6/11
Men's Silk Hoſe
Tambour'd muſlin Handkerchiefs from 11/11 to 13/2
Iriſh linens for Gentlemen's Shirts, from 5/5 to 9/7
And a variety of other articles.

N. B. Orders received for all kinds of ready made Linen, Gentlemen's Shirts, ruffled or plain, Cravats, Pocket Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.

Houſhold Linen, &c. &c.
A plain ſhirt, made and mark'd, 3 1-2 dollars,
A full ruffled ditto, 4 dollars.
A plain ſhirt, made and mark'd, 5 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto 6 dollars.
A plain ſhirt, made and marked, 5 1-2 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto 7 dollars.
A plain ſhirt, made and mark'd, 6 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto 7 1-2.
A plain ſhirt, made and mark'd, 6 1-2 dollars.
A very fine ruffled ditto 8 dollars.
Linen included.

January 13. §

Pennſylvania Population Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, to ſuch Share-holders as as have not paid their aſſeſſments on their ſhares—to pay the ſame immediately to the Secretary of the Company, at the Company's Office, No. 53 north Fourth-ſtreet, Philadelphia. They are further informed, that in default of paying the ſame within thirty days from the 4th of February, inſtant, the ſeveral forfeitures will be ſtrictly exacted, in conformity to the 21ſt article of aſſociation.

By order of the Board,

SOL. MARACHE, Secretary.

Feb. 2. 4— §30

Mahogany and Logwood.

A Cargo for Sale on board of the ſhip Sally, captain Gelſton, juſt arrived from Honduras.

Apply to

PHILIPS, CRAMOND & Co.

February 9 §

DANCING

TAUGHT BY

MRS. *BYRN*,

Of the New Theatre, *To Ladies only.*

THINKING it a great advantage for them to have a *Female Tutor* in that art, pledges herſelf to their parents and friends to take all poſſible care in their inſtruction.

In addition to the Dances taught in Philadelphia, means to teach the Minuet, Minuet de la Cour, Allemand, Gavot, Quadrilles, Strathſpeys, and all Scotch Dances; and above all to pay particular attention to that very neceſſary part *Polite Addreſs.* For particulars enquire of Mrs. BYRN, No. 70 north Eighth-ſtreet. February 6 mwftf

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PURSUANT to a Reſolve of the Board of Truſtees of WASHINGTON ACADEMY, in Somerſet County, and State of Maryland,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the office of Principal Teacher in the ſaid ſchool is vacant.

A GENTLEMAN qualified to teach the higher Greek and Latin Claſſics, Geography, and the Mathematics, with ſuch other branches of literature as are uſually taught in ſuch ſchools, would meet with liberal encouragement, and, it is believed, would obtain a very eligible ſettlement. For the preſent, the Truſtees would be willing to contract with a perſon capable of taking charge of a Grammar School.

As this Inſtitution is provided with buildings ſufficient to accommodate the principal and his family, and from ſeventy to eighty boys; a library, an excellent philoſophical and mathematical apparatus, globes, maps, &c; has reſpectable funds, and is ſituated in a plentiful and agreeable part of the country; nothing ſeems wanting to make it rank among the moſt uſeful ſeminaries in this part of the Union, but a ſuitable character to preſide in it.

Propoſals may be addreſſed to the ſubſcriber, in Princeſs-Anne, in the neighborhood of the Academy, or to Doctor MARTIN L HAYNIE, No 83, north Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or to the Printer hereof.

EZEKIEL HAYNIE.

January 20. Feb 7. tu&f8w

This Day is Publiſhed,

BY Meſſ. Dobſon, Carey, Campbell, Rice, and the other Bookſellers, price One Dollar and twenty-five cents, elegantly printed on wove paper, and hot-preſſed, by John Thompſon,

A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF

The CONSTITUTIONS of the ſeveral States,

With each other, and with that of the United States; exhibiting in Tables, the prominent features of each Conſtitution, and claſſing together their moſt important proviſions, under the ſeveral heads of adminiſtration; with Notes and Obſervations. By WILLIAM SMITH, of South-Carolina, L L. D. and member of the Congreſs of the United States. Dedicated to the People of the United States.

N. B. A few Copies printed on an inferior paper, at 3-4ths of a dollar. February 6 mwf

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For Sale,

By George Deſchamps, No. 91,

NORTH SIXTH-STREET,

Nova-Scotia Prime Salmon, in barrels and half barrels
Ditto Herring and Mackarel.
Smoaked Herring in barrels and kegs
Ditto Salmon, by the dozen or ſingle one
Dry Codfiſh, from one to fifty kentals
Fine and coarſe Salt
Nova-Scotia and French Plaſter of Paris, in the ſtone and ground, for manure and ſtucco-work

December 1 tth&ſ

JUST ARRIVED,

By the Daniſh ſhip Friendſhip, captain Matzen, from Oporto,

Red Port Wine,

In Pipes, Hogſheads and Quarter-Caſks,

150 Boxes of Lemons,

[For Sale by

Philips, Cramond & Co.

February 9 §

New Theatre.

THIS EVENING, February 20,

WILL be presented, (for the third time) a celebrated NEW COMEDY, (written by the author of *Columbus, The Children in the Wood,* &c.) called

The Way to get Married.

[As performed at Covent-Garden Theatre 39 nights, without intermission, the first season; and since, upwards of 150 nights, with unbounded applause.]

Tangent,	Mr. Moreton	Ned,	Mr. Blissett
Toby Allspice,	Mr. Harwood	Postillion,	Mr. T. Warrell
Capt. Faulkner,	Mr. Cooper	Undertaker,	Mr. M'Donald
Caustic,	Mr. Warren	Jailor,	Mr. Mitchell
Dick Dashall,	Mr. Wignell	Solicitor,	Mr. Morgan
M'Queery,	Mr. Prigmore	Officer,	Mr. Warrell
Landlord,	Mr. Darley	William,	Mr. J. Darley
Shopman,	Mr. J. Warrell		

Julia Faulkner,	Mrs. Merry
Clementina Allspice,	Mrs. Francis
Lady Sorrel,	Mrs. L'Estrange
Fanny,	Mrs. Doctor.

End of the Comedy,
A NEW BALLET DANCE,
(Composed by Mr. Byrne) called
The Bouquet.
In which will be introduced, the favorite
TAMBOURINE DANCE.
The principal parts by Mr. and Mrs. Byrne, Mr. Warrell, jun. and Miss Milbourne

To which will be added, a Farce in two acts, called

The Village Lawyer.

Scout,	Mr. Harwood	Justice Mittimus,	Mr. Warrel
Snarl,	Mr. Francis	Sheepface,	Mr. Blissett
Charles,	Mr. Darley, jr.		

Kate. Mrs. Doctor. Mrs. Scout, Mrs. L'Estrange.

*** The Public are respectfully informed, that there will be no performance on Wednesday, on account of the preparations for

THE GRAND PANTOMIME OF

The Death of Capt. Cook;

Which will be brought forward on Thursday next, under the direction of Mr. Byrne—with New Scenery, Dresses and Decorations.

Box, One Dollar twenty-five cents. Pit Seven Eighths of a Dollar, and Gallery, half a dollar.

College-Hall.

READINGS and RECITATIONS,
Moral, Critical, and Entertaining.

TO-MORROW EVENING,
TUESDAY, February 21,
At 7 o'clock,
Will be recited,
The GENIUS of AMERICA,
AN ODE,
Inscribed to his Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON.
AFTER WHICH,
Selections from the most interesting scenes in the Tragedy of

Venice Preserv'd.

Tickets to be had of Mr. Poulson, jun. at the Library; at mr. M'Elwee's looking-glass-store, No. 70, S. Fourth-street; and at Mr. Carey's, Bookseller, Market-street—Half a dollar each.

WANTED,

Pennsylvania Bank Shares,

For which *Cash*, or *approved Notes at 60 days*, will be given, at the option of the Seller.
February 20—9 Apply at this office.

For Sale,
A TRACT OF LAND,

CONtaining 320 acres, in Harford county, 5 miles distant from Belle-Air, 27 from Baltimore: the improvements are, a two-story brick dwelling-house, finished in a genteel manner, with stone kitchen and cellar; a barn, and other convenient out buildings; a GRIST-MILL, lately built, in a good stand for country or merchant work; apple-orchard and other fruit-trees; 30 acres of prime timothy meadow; and nearly as much more may be made from the conveniency of watering; 80 acres of woodland, well timbered. The fields are well laid off, and under good fence: the situation is very pleasant and healthy. The whole of this property may be had for 2500l. Two thirds in hand, and the remainder in easy payments, 2250l. would be taken, all cash. Possession might be had in 60 days after contract, and an indisputable title given by ROBERT BRYARLY.
February 20 §6¶

Sales at the Horse-Market.

On Wednesday, the 22d inst. at 11 o'clock,
Will be sold,
A pair of Grey Horses and an Elegant Coachee,

With plated Harness, complete. The Horses are in their prime,—in good order, and go equally well in carriage, chair and saddle: the Coachee is partly new, and in perfect repair EDWARD POLE, auctioneer.

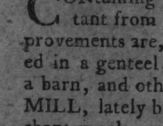
N. B. The Coachee and Horses will be shewn on application at the office of the Philadelphia Gazette, No. 29 Chesnut street. February 20 tf

Robert Smith & Co.

No. 58 South Front-street,
HAVE FOR SALE,
A Quantity of Long Nankeens,
ALSO,
An assortment of INDIA GOODS,
AMONG WHICH ARE,

Bandanos
Pullicates
Black and colored Persians
Gurrahs
Punjams
Baftaes,
Cossaes
Humhums, &c. together with
A general assortment of European Goods
Suitable for the ensuing season.
February 20 mw&cf3w

For CHARTER,



THE DANISH BRIG
FRIENDSHIP,
Lorentz Matzen, Master,
A strong, new vessel; with a Mediterranean Pass, burthen about 240 tons. For terms apply to
February 19—§ PHILIPS, CRAMOND & Co.

Notice.

THE ELEPHANT will leave town positively early in March.
Admittance—one quarter of a dollar.
Children—half price.
N. B. An ELEPHANT TOOTH weighing 54 pounds to be sold. Enquire at the place where the Elephant is kept.
Feb. 20. d

From the (Harrisburgh) ORACLE.

THOMAS PAINE,

I have read your angry letter to George Washington, and cannot but confess that appearances are somewhat against the General, and indeed the whole American people, in having made no attempt to rescue their old friend from the merciless clutches of the little Jacobin, Robespierre. But my good sir, I am sure you will excuse us, when I inform you, that our apathy to you, was entirely owing to our admiration of the glorious cause in which you were acting so illustrious a part. Yes, sir, to our enthusiastic admiration of gallic virtue and patriotism. I see you are surprized. But have a little patience. You must know, then, that in the excess of our zeal, we had adopted the maxim (so horrid when applied to a despot, but so charming when applied to the people) that "the French could do no wrong," and of course every measure they took was sanctified, as if coming from Heaven itself. "Vox populi, Vox Dei," you know.

It is true, indeed, that during the contests of your patriots, we were always confoundedly puzzled to find who was in the right, 'till the gordian knot was cut by the guillotine; and then, sir, all our doubts vanished in an instant. Hence this tremendous instrument, which obtained so many nicknames in France, was literally the chopper of our logic, our unanswerable logician, and infallible criterion of moral and political rectitude.

Thus, for a long time, we were simple enough to suppose that Louis the XVIth, though a king, was a patriot. But his sad fate, at length, convinced us of our error. Brissot and his party next became our idols; but the guillotine, by taking off (in about 30 minutes, I think it was, sir,) two and twenty of these philosophical noddles of the revolutionary Quixotes, transferred the palm of civism to Robespierre and his associates. And long did they reign unrivalled in our affections. Yes, sir, in the very height of the "Age of Reason," at the very time, as you tell us, this sanguinary democrat was taking his victims by hundreds in a night, out of the Luxembourg, and guillotining them before the next evening. At the very moment perhaps that he was penning the sacrilegious memorandum, which devoted you to the guillotine, "for the interest of America as well as France," (as the sly rogue expresses it) we were toasting him in our civic cups, and crying him up as the paragon of patriots and republicans. 'Tis true, we heard of your deplorable case; but we then thought you no better than Brissot and the rest of your aristocratical colleagues, and who the Devil could have supposed, that you would at last have out patrioted the author of your imprisonment, and have emerged, to unite your voice to that of the guillotine, to tell us what a dog he was!

You make a terrible pother about your being an American citizen, your being a constitution-monger in France notwithstanding. But how in the name of wonder were we to have suspected this, Mr. Paine, after the affair of Gideon Henfield? If, however, we have committed a mistake in the business, you have to thank the new doctrine of expatriation for it. A doctrine which has been very current among us since the time of Genet and the aforesaid Gideon. Upon this new fangled system, one never knows where to have you. You may be a citizen of America to-day, a subject of England to-morrow, and a citizen of France on the day following. For as you have wisely observed of nations, that they have only to will it to be free, and they are so; so a man now a days, has only to will it to be a citizen of any country he pleases, and he is one. And after the brilliant scenes in which you were engaged at Paris, we took it for granted, you willed to be a citizen of France, and should have as soon dreamt of your being an American citizen, as of commodore Barney's being one, with his three-colour'd cockade, and cavalier menaces of taking our vessels wherever he can catch them.

But though I have hitherto been in the apologetical stile, I have a crow to pluck with you, Mr. Paine, before I leave you. Don't you think, then, (though you are an equality man) that you have been rather rough with a character which stands so high in the world as that of the President of the United States? If indeed you have the claims of private friendship upon him, which you say you have, I have only to lament, that it is so, and that he is unfortunately in the predicament described in the proverb, which says: "He that plays with a dog will be bitten by fleas." 'Tis an homely one, I confess; but between republicans, 'twill do well enough, and you are a dealer in proverbs and epigrams.

You conclude your epistle with remarking, that "the world will be puzzled to decide, whether he (Gen. Washington) is an apostate or an impostor, whether he has abandoned good principles or whether he ever had any." Suppose before you put your case, you had ascertained what true liberty and good principles are. From your known abilities, do you not think it would have much assisted the world in making their decision? But though you have not thought proper to do it, I have no doubt, that all good men will think it a necessary enquiry, previous to a determination of your question.

An American Republican.

Harrisburgh, February, 1797.

HARRISBURGH, February 8.

The Free Debating Society of Harrisburgh meet next Monday evening, at Mr. Montgomery's.—The question for the evening is "What can be proposed, which, if carried into effect, would prove most beneficial to Harrisburgh?"

50 boxes Spermaceti Candles,
A few dozen of English Porter in small casks,
1 bale of Cloak Camblets, Hair-lines, Crapes, Poplins, Sattinet, Lasting, &c. &c.
A few small packages of Calcutta and Madras Goods, consisting of Pungim Cloths, Gurrahs, Humhums, Guzenahs, Tickerys, Baftas, Cossaes, Barhar, Bandanna and Pullicat Handkerchiefs, Choppa Romals, Putna Chintz and Taffaties;
1 bag of black Pepper, and 1 box of white Sugar;
For SALE, by
JOSHUA GILPIN,
No. 149, South Front-street.
February 20. 3t

FRENCH REPUBLIC.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.
29 Brumaire, Nov. 19.

The report yesterday presented by Dannou, on the mode of renewing a third of the convention, and on the mode of distributing the new deputies named by the departments, is a specimen of wisdom, impartiality, and the most deliberate reflection. He spoke upwards of two hours, and presented a number of considerations appropriate to the subject, but which it is impossible to give in detail.

The first question he considered was—Whether, on the principle of the decree which unites Belgium to France, the nine departments who took no share in the last election, ought on the first of Germinal to name the whole number of deputies whom they are authorised to choose in consequence of the extent of their population?

He referred to the constitution; which determines, that the legislative body shall be renewed one-third every year; in consequence, 250 members go out on the 1st Germinal; if ci-devant Belgium should appoint the whole number of deputies in proportion to its population, it would send 22; the number of members to quit the legislative body would in that case amount to 250 instead of 272, and the number of those received would exceed the third stipulated by the constitution.

The reporter admitted that the department united to the republic, from the moment of union, acquired an incontestible right to concur in the formation of the legislative body; but the union of Belgium is posterior to the convocation of the last electoral assemblies; the right of appointment could only apply to what had not yet been determined, and not to what had already been ascertained

Dannou then entered into a long explanation of the principles which had influenced the committee, and concluded with proposing a plan on the following grounds:

1. Drawing by lot on the 15th Ventose, between the ex-conventionalists who are to go out, but drawing with respect to the whole number of members, and not by deputation.

2. Concurrence of all the departments, including the United departments, to form a third of the deputies in proportion to the extent of their populations.

3. Declaration containing that, in conformity with the constitution, all the citizens who were not members of the last electoral assemblies, cannot be this year named electors.

Ordered to be printed.

1 Frimaire, Nov. 21.

Richard, the organ of a commission, presented a report upon the means of suppressing robberies and burglaries, which have of late multiplied to an infinite extent.

Extract of the process verbal of the sitting of the 10th Frimaire, Nov, 30. (Official.)

The Executive Directory admitted into the hall of its sitting the prince of Belmonte-Pignatelli, minister plenipotentiary of the king of the two Sicilies. He made the following speech.

"The king my master orders me, citizens directors, to confirm to you his sentimens of sincere friendship and high consideration of the French republic. The treaty we have just concluded will transmit them solemnly to prosperity. Fulfilling this honorable task, and fulfilling it towards you, whose moderation and wisdom are personally known to me, my mind looks joyfully forward, and forms the happiest presages for the general peace of Europe. May this peace soon reconcile, solidly, the grand interests of nations, and crown the wishes of humanity!"

The President, Barras made the following answer:

"Monseigneur, the minister plenipotentiary of the king of the two Sicilies, the Executive Directory has heard with satisfaction the affectionate sentiments you testify to it on the part of the king of the two Sicilies. Assure him, Monseigneur the ambassador, of a sincere friendship and attachment. This promise is inviolable; it is founded on sincerity, the first of republican virtues. Up to this time the victories of the French nation have attracted all the attention of astonished Europe.—The republic is known by its laurels and its triumphs only. In peace it be will still admired by the constancy of its friendship and its fidelity in the execution of treaties. The Executive Directory invites, by its wishes that day of peace, that delightful day, when all the hostile governments, after the example of the king of the two Sicilies, abjuring their horrid system, will at length consent to extinguish the blood gored torches of discord; and these wishes will be crowned if all the ministers charged to bring about this general peace, bring into this honorable mission the sentiments, and the zeal you have employed in re-establishing a good understanding between the two nations."

In the public sitting, the minister for foreign affairs count Balbo, ambassador of his majesty the king of Sardinia, who expressed himself thus:

"CITIZENS DIRECTORS,

"The king my master has never been the enemy of your nation, or of your government. A concurrence of unfortunate circumstances put arms in his hands. In the course of the warfare he has been necessitated to wage, he has constantly been desirous of peace. As soon as the happy moment arrived, he surrendered himself to you without reserve, and without any other security than his good faith and yours. You have since done justice to his sentiments and his conduct; he makes you a similar return. His interest, which is that of his nation, commands him to be attached to you; and the interest of France, citizens directors, without doubt, makes you desirous to surround yourselves with friends. The friendship of the two states is therefore placed on the most solid basis. I am charged to cultivate it; and to the end that there may be no difficulty, to disavow the proceedings which have taken place with respect to the last French ambassador.

"I have the honor to present to you my credentials. You will find in them the confidence with which my king honors me. By meriting yours, I shall endeavor to justify his choice."

Reply of the President.

"M. the ambassador of the king of Sardinia, the principles of moderation of the Prince of Piedmont has prepared for the king of Sardinia the esteem of the French nation. It is therefore with a double satisfaction that the executive directory receives the testimony he gives of his attachment to the republic. Assure him M. the ambassador, that he will find from the French government a just return of the sentiments of friendship he has charged you to express.

"May the love of peace, the charms of which the king of Sardinia now tastes, penetrate, at his example, the heart of all the enemies of the Republic! May the cries of humanity, and the calamities of nations, warn them that enough and too much of blood has unfortunately inundated the earth! If the generous efforts the French nation have made to maintain the conquest of its liberty, open the festivals of the republic by victories, there is a more pleasing triumph, one more worthy of its grandeur. It is that in which its magnanimity, removing the veil from every eye, will place all the nations in the list of its friends. It has just joyfully engraved there the king of Sardinia. The republic is a stranger to policy; its frankness dictates its treaties, its fidelity preserves them, and its courage defends them.

"With respect to you, M. the ambassador, the directory sees with pleasure that the king of Sardinia has entrusted to you the task of maintaining a good harmony between the two nations. Be well assured that the directory will facilitate to you all the means of fulfilling this honorable mission."

LONDON.

The following are the precise sums voted by the House of Commons, Dec. 2.

70,000	0	0	for horse furniture and cloathing to augmentations.
7,500	0	0	for allowances to reduced American officers.
52,500	0	0	upon account of do.
4,500	0	0	for Scotch roads.
125	3	4	for allowances to reduced horse guards.
118,874	16	8	for reduced officers of land forces and marines.
180,000	0	0	for increased rates of subsistence for quartering soldiers.
136,675	0	0	for full pay to supernumerary officers.
1,000	0	0	for officers late in the service of the states general.
136,779	17	1	for allowances to paymaster-general, secretary at war, &c.
653,573	1	7	for ordinary of the navy.
768,100	0	0	for buildings and rebuildings of ships of war.
1,009,024	9	2	for ordnance land service, 1797.
114,553	19	9	for ordnance land service, not provided for in 1795.
73,830	0	3	for ordnance sea service not provided for in 1795.
425,366	10	6	for ordnance land service, not provided for in 1796.
7,000	0	0	for the civil establishment of the province of Upper Canada.
5,915	0	0	for the civil establishment of Nova-Scotia.
4,550	0	0	for the civil establishment of New Brunswick.
1,900	0	0	for the civil establishment of the island of St. John in America.
1,840	0	0	for the civil establishment of Cape Breton.
1,232	10	0	for the civil establishment of Newfoundland.
4,100	0	0	for the civil establishment of the Bahama islands.
580	0	0	for the salary of the chief justice of Bermudas.
600	0	0	for the salary of the chief justice of Dominica.
5,523	10	0	for the civil establishment, &c. of New South Wales.

Gazette of the United States,
AND
Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY 20.

COMMUNICATION.

THOMAS PAINE's writings have been extensively read, and have persuaded great numbers in Europe to believe that kingly government is bad and ought to be abolished. The chief argument to bring his readers to this conclusion is this—the American form is successful and there is experience for you.

His letter to the President has spoiled all this fine work of making proselytes to Republicanism. For in that he represents our Constitution as a poor, flimsy thing, a bad copy of a corrupt original, and itself already corrupted and degenerate.

Yet this writer and the Democrats of this country are the very loudest accusers of the Federalists as Anti-republican. As the Federalists maintain the reputation of a Republican form and the Democrats calumniate it, the charge one would think might be strongly retorted thus. Citizen Democrats, who is most likely to change our Republican form of government, you who do *not* like it, or we who do?

Extract of a letter from Harrisburg, (Susquehanna)
Feb. 9th, 1797.

"After a long and severe winter, and a colder has not been many years past, we have the pleasure of announcing to the public the retreat of *General Ice*, who for several weeks has closely blockaded us, and laid the country under contribution.—This common enemy to our commerce, began his retreat at the approach of *General Thaw*, on the 3d inst. by partial and small detachments, and we have reason to expect from his progressive arrangements that his retreat will be orderly, and with as little devastation, as the nature of circumstances will permit.—As usual however a vast number of *old settlers* and *planters* have been carried off; among the variety of things found, there is taken up an iron-bound box, directed for *Havre-de-Grace*, with this curious label on the outside: "A receipt how to make powder for projectors, which will rectify the fumes of an empty stomach; and dissipate their airy castles."—This extraordinary appearance being directed to a respectable company in or near Havre-de-Grace, it will be forwarded to the proprietors by the first safe conveyance, and we cannot doubt but its valuable contents will be communicated to the public as soon as the nature of the case will admit, by the disinterested, patriotic and *enlightened* body to whom it is directed.

"N. B. A box of this description was advertised last year, and a considerable reward was offered to be paid in either Morris' and Nicholsons' notes, or Wilson's notes, but there is great reason to believe that the valuable property has not been recovered."

On Friday last the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth waited on the President of the United States with the following Address:

To GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

The address of the House of Representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in general assembly met.

SIR,

WHEN we contemplate the near approach of your retirement from public to private life, as announced to your fellow-citizens, in your address of the 17th of September last; we should be wanting in duty to our own feelings, and those of our constituents, if we did not cordially embrace this last occasion, to join the grateful voice of the American Nation, in the acknowledgment of your long services and patriotic labors, in the atchievement of our independence, and the establishment and maintenance of our peace, liberty and safety.

In the house where we now deliberate, could we be silent, its walls, if they had utterance would testify for us that they beheld you seated in our first Congress, and, at their call, rising undaunted to lead our infant armies to victory or death, in the cause of liberty and our country. They beheld you again, after the issue of that perilous, but auspicious combat, seated in the same house, and presiding eminently illustrious, among the illustrious band of statesmen and patriots, who framed the present happy constitution of the Union.

We forbear, sir, a detail of your services, as well before, as since, the commencement of the revolution. Were we adequate to the task, it would fall more properly within the province of some future historian, who cannot be suspected of personal affection, or public prejudice.

It is our present duty only to express our grateful sense of your *general* services. Prudent, firm and magnanimous in war; never despairing of the public safety in the worst of times, nor elated by success in the best; confiding in, and confided by your country, to its greatest advantage; gloriously relinquishing your military character, when the great national purposes for which it was assumed, left you at liberty to seek your beloved retirement; and with equal glory, quitting that retirement, at the call of your country to execute its councils and commands in time of *peace*—the faithful guardian and intelligent organ of its laws; maintaining its *freedom*, asserting its honor and independence; and at last, when in your best judgment, without an abatement of love for your country, you conceived that the time was come, when you might be safely indulged in a final return to that retirement which your years and services merited: then bequeathing the fruits of your wisdom and experience in a *farewell address*, the maxims and precepts of which, we trust, will ever be regarded, as the richest legacy of a father to his children and latest posterity.

The same ardent affection which leads us, reluctantly, to acquiesce in your approaching retirement, commands our fervent wishes—that you may enjoy in this world the utmost felicity of your heart, in beholding the *perpetual prosperity* of our country, under a succession of wise and virtuous statesmen and rulers, animated by your example; and that when you are called from this world, you may be rewarded by the unbounded felicity of the world to come.

GEORGE LATIMER, *Speaker.*

To the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES *of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.*

GENTLEMEN,

THE kindness of my fellow-citizens has given me frequent occasion to make my acknowledgments for their expressions of confidence, attachment and affection; and for the honorable testimonies that my public cares and labors have been useful to my country.

With great satisfaction I receive your additional testimony, that as a public man I have not lived in vain.

Though now seeking that repose which retirement and the tranquil pursuit of rural affairs are calculated to afford, and which my time of life requires, the love of my country will indeed suffer no abatement: its safety and prosperity will be essential to the enjoyment of my remaining years. And I confide in the discernment and patriotism of my fellow-citizens for the choice of wise and virtuous men, who will successively administer every branch of the government in such manner as, under divine Providence, to insure the general happiness.

For your affectionate wishes for my present and future felicity, accept, Gentlemen, my cordial thanks.

G°: WASHINGTON.

The following is extracted from a morning paper; it is therein given as part of the speech of Mr. Swanwick, and shews the present opinion of that gentleman, relative to the West-Indies.—He says, "the West-Indies where all government was retrograding into the state in which it stood an hundred years ago, where all men were converted into Buccaneers, blacks and whites, and all the intermediate shades; where governors from France were no sooner landed than they were reshipped as live lumber and sent back again."

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, January 19.

The House being in a committee of the whole on the subject of further revenue, Mr. Dent in the chair.

Mr. Swift said he had all along been opposed to a system of direct taxation, believing it possible to raise the revenue wanted from indirect sources, and determined never to have recourse to direct taxes, unless the situation of the country was such as to make it necessary to apply to that source.

He should still have continued his opposition to direct taxes, had it not been for information which he had received that the posture of foreign affairs was such, as to threaten the cutting off of our sources of revenue arising from foreign commerce. It was not necessary to go into a consideration of this matter. It was enough to say, that there was a probability of a part, a very considerable part of our revenues arising from commerce being cut off. Under these circumstances it appeared necessary, to have recourse to such taxes as were not within the power of foreign nations to annoy; for this purpose, he believed it would be proper to enter upon a system of direct taxes. It was necessary, at least to begin to make the arrangements; and, if not ultimately requisite to be adopted, it might be laid aside; but he believed the situation of the country was such, as to make it proper for them to settle a plan for laying a direct tax. Upon this principle only, had he changed his opinion, and intended to vote for the resolution; but he thought before the resolution was agreed to, it should be amended — The resolution, as it then stood, he said, went to the apportioning, "according to the last census, the following direct taxes." He did not believe it would be right to apportion a direct tax according to the last census; for when they attended to the increase of population in some states, and to the stationary situation of others, no one would say that such an apportionment would be right. In the states of Rhode Island, Connecticutt, Delaware, and New Jersey, there had been but little increase; in all the other states the increase had been greater. They ought therefore to have recourse to a different mode. If they were to attend to the situation of two states in particular the injustice would appear clear. In the last census, Connecticutt was estimated to contain 240,000 inhabitants, and New-York 340,000 Since that time, he said, the state of Connecticutt had increased very little, but the state of New York, was increased at least to 500,000 so that Connecticutt had not more than 250,000, whilst New York had double the number. In the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, Connecticutt was apportioned 98,000 dollars of the estimated tax, and New York 140,000; the latter being only about 40,000 dollars more than the former,, though it contained double the number of inhabitants. He would therefore, move to strike out the words, "last census," and to insert, "according to their numbers."

He believed that no gentleman would deny the justice of the amendment. Some objection, perhaps, might be made against it on the ground of expence; but he believed he should be able to remove these objections. Before the tax could be laid, he said, there must be a valuation of property, and when regulations were made for that purpose, they might also be made for taking an enumeration of the inhabitants, in which case the expence would only be trifling, and therefore no objection could be urged on that ground, and the justice of the measure was evident, since no gentleman could approve of any plan which should change two states in the ratio of 140 to 100, when their true ratio was as two to one. He hoped, therefore, the amendment would be adopted; and if so, he should have no objection to vote for the resolution.

Mr. Page wished the gentleman had not brought forward his amendment in the present stage of the business, as it would prove a clog upon the discussion of the merits of the question, as all arguments must now go merely to the propriety of adopting or rejecting the amendment; whereas, if the amendment was withdrawn for the present, and, if the resolution was carried, the amendment was introduced in the house, the discussion would go on unembarrassed; and if the resolution was not agreed to, it would be unnecessary that any amendment should be then added to it. It had been said, that a tax on land was a reproach to a republican government; he wished an opportunity to be afforded of proving, that a direct tax on land was more consonant to republican purity than any other. He hoped the gentleman would withdraw his motion.

Mr. Madison said he thought the amendment a proper one; it went to generalize the proposition, by striking out the words proposed, and would render it appropriate to the time of the law going into effect. If the tax were to be apportioned according to numbers, it must be according to the numbers as last legally ascertained by census. If no new census were taken before the act took place, then the last must be the guide; but if a new census, then that must be the guide. For these reasons, he was in favour of the amendment.

Mr. W. Smith enquired if this question had not already been decided, by a motion made by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Christie.)

The Chairman said it was in the house and not in the committee of the whole that the former question had been brought forward.

Mr. W. Smith said he hoped the proposition would not be agreed to, because it would defeat the whole business; and he would chuse, if it were to be defeated, that it should be defeated directly and not indirectly. If it were the object of gentlemen to take a new census, it would effectually defeat the intention of the bill. He hoped therefore, they should not waste their time in the present discussion, but determine the question whether or not the principle should be agreed to.

Mr. Madison said he did not know to whom the gentleman referred when he said there seemed to be an intention of defeating the bill; he could assure him it was not his intention. He wished to give the proposition the fullest discussion, that the real disposition of the house might be known. The amendment, he said, would not have the effect that the gentleman supposed. If it was the intention of the legislature to have a new census, it might be taken in time; but he did not believe a new census would be taken; and, if not, the apportionment must be according to the last, because there would be no other rule; but, if there should be another who would say it ought not to be conformed to? If it could be really supposed that there was any intention to defeat the original proposition by this amendment, it certainly would not have his patronage.

Mr. Swift said he did not mean to embarrass the measure, but to facilitate it. He believed the objection he wished to remove would make the resolution more agreeable to a great many members who would object to vote for it in its present form. When the committee of ways and means brought in a bill, they would make such regulations as they thought proper; but if the resolution were to be agreed to in its present form, it would preclude all possibility of having a new census, if it should be found expedient.

Mr. Havens doubted whether the motion of the gentleman from Connecticut was strictly constitutional. He read an extract from the 3d section of the 1st article of the constitution, in these words, "The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct;" and the 4th clause of the 9th section of the same article, "No capitation, or other direct tax, shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken." By these words, he said he, understood, that direct taxes could not be levied, except according to a census to regulate the representation, which must be taken once in ten years.

Mr S. Smith said this question had been decided in the house and he trusted it would again be rejected. He recollected when the last census was taken, it was attended with considerable difficulty. Many of the inhabitants in the country were Germans, and they were suspicious that some bad purpose was intended by the measure. In taking a new census, for the purpose of a tax they would hold out to the people a temptation to return their numbers less than they really were; whereas, when a census was taken for the purpose of ascertaining the number of representatives to which they were entitled, the people were interested to make their numbers as large as possible. Nor would it be possible to get at the full number of the people, when they were interested in withholding them. Indeed he should not be surprised, if a census should be taken for the purpose proposed, if it proved less than the former one. He gave his dissent to the proposition when is was before them in the house, and he saw no reason for changing his opinion.

Mr. Holland could hardly suppose the gentleman from New-York (Mr. Havens) serious, when he doubted the constitutionality of taking a new census. Great alterations must certainly have taken place in seven years; and he doubted not many would vote for the system of direct taxes, if it could be made to bear tolerably equal, but not otherwise.

Mr. Sewall said the amendment proposed, was merely a verbal one; for if a new census were to be taken before the act went into execution, the apportionment must be regulated by it, whether the words were struck out or not; and if a new one were not taken, the apportionment must be made by the old census. If a census were to be taken, he said, it must be returned and approved by Congress, before any tax could be apportioned by it. If representation and taxation were connected together, he should have no objection to a new census being taken; but the term of the census not having expired, if it was now necessary to apportion a tax, it must be according to the last census. The amendment, however, being only verbal, it could have no effect on the resolution.

Mr. Nicholas said, if he believed the amendment to be of the very harmless nature which his colleague (Mr. Madison) had supposed, he should not have noticed it; but he believed it was of a more serious nature, as it would cause a delay which might ruin the business, as no tax could be apportioned upon a census before it had gone into operation with respect to fixing the number of representatives. He believed they had the power of taking a census, but he thought it must be taken for the double purpose of taxation and representation, and not for taxation alone.

Mr. Gilbert said, there could be no question more express and which would admit of less doubt, than that representation and taxation must go together. The constitution directed the census to be taken once in ten years, and when once taken, it must remain to govern until another was taken; but whenever another census should be taken, the tax must be apportioned by that. A new census, he said, could not operate upon a tax now agreed upon. Whether a new census should be taken before the appointed time was a different question and was not at that time before them.

Mr. Sitgreaves said, if the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. Swift) was sincere in his professions of not wishing to embarrass the proposition before them, he would withdraw his amendment; because, if it meant any thing at all, it went at least to delay the business. It could not be denied that every direct tax must be apportioned according to the last census taken according to law; and if the gentleman's motion meant that the proposed tax should not be laid until a new census was taken, it would necessarily put off the business for several years. The gentleman seemed to think that a census could be taken for this purpose only, but, Mr. S. said, if he understood the constitution, on this subject, no direct tax could be apportioned but according to the census taken for the purpose of apportioning the representation. If a new census was taken, therefore, it must operate upon both. If this opinion was just, and he had no doubt of it, the motion went to the putting off a direct tax, until a new census should be taken. If this was not embarrassing the business, he did not understand the meaning of the term. He believed the last census which was taken was not carried into effect till two years afterwards, and if a new one were taken, it would probably take as long a time to bring it into action, so that to carry the motion would be in effect to put off the business for several years.

The gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Madison) tho't a new census would not be taken before the direct tax was laid; if so, the motion was useless. He hoped, therefore, the gentleman would withdraw his motion, and suffer them to meet this important question fully in the face.

Mr. Coit said if direct taxes were to be laid, he was not prepared to say whether the old, or a new census should be made use of; but, if the carrying of the present motion would remove one of the objections which was against the measure, he could see no reason why it ought not to pass. The resolution expressly said the apportionment should be according to the last census; the present motion went to leave that undecided, to be determined hereafter whether the old or a new census should regulate the apportionment; he hoped, therefore, it would be adopted.

Mr. Madison said, if he had foreseen that the amendment proposed could have been supposed to embarrass the measure, he should not have seconded it; but he thought it could not have that effect. He would ask if there was a gentleman in favor of the proposition, who would not have agreed to it, if the words proposed to be struck out had not been in it? And if not, why object to the amendment? He did not think it likely that a new census would be taken; but he did not think it was necessary to prejudge that question. It was an object of detail, and might properly be determined upon hereafter. Without it the proposition would be more general. It would have the same operation in one form as in the other, and no gentleman could complain of having his intention of moving for a new census prevented by a pre-judgment of the question.

Mr. Gilbert believed the resolution amended as proposed, would not pledge the House to take a census, and therefore the debate was more about words than substance.

Mr. Murray thought the debate on the present question a very trifling one, as the abstract principle was necessarily kept out of sight. If the amendment was agreed to, the apportionment must be made according to the last census, as a new census could not be taken for two years to come, many states having already elected their representatives; if the gentleman from Connecticut saw that the amendment would be useless, he trusted he would not insist upon its being decided upon.

Mr. Isaac Smith said, he though they might get rid of all this debate very easily. He wished the question, whether they would lay direct taxes or not to be simply taken. If a direct tax was determined upon, the detail of the business could be settled afterwards. He would therefore propose, if in order, that the question should be put simply "Shall we lay a direct tax."

[*To be Continued.*]

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA,

ARRIVED.

Ship Camilla, Williamson,	N. York,	8 days
Clothier, Gardiner,	Demarara	23
Elizabeth, Bray,	Jamaica	34
Brig Patty, Coffin,	Boston	60
Schooner Jay, Norton,	do.	90
Schr. Fanny, Venn,	New Providence	11
Sloop Harmony, Atkinson,	Curacoa	64

CLEARED.

Ship Liberty, Bray,	Londonderry
Schr. Lovely Lass, Gibbon,	Charleston
Sloop Polly, Morney,	Baltimore

The brig Georgia Packet, from this port for the Mole, is taken by the French, and condemned at Port de Paix.

☞ The letter bag of the ship America, Capt. Ewing, for Hamburg, will remain at the Post-Office until to-morrow afternoon.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Yesterday the ship Sampson, captain Roach, arrived at this port from London, from whence she sailed in company with the Franklin, which arrived several days ago. Our papers by the Sampson are to the dates before received, viz. December 9.

By a letter from Cape Nichola Mole, received yesterday, we have an account of the arrival there of major general Simcoe, lately appointed governor of all the British acquisitions in the island of St. Domingo.

A letter from Cape Nichola Mole of 29th Jan. says—

The British will not suffer any vessels to enter Cape Francois. A ship bound there was ordered away, and is arrived here.

We hear by capt. Gardner from Demarara, that a party of Spaniards from Orpnoke River had lately attacked and taken a post at Essequibo, garrisoned by English and Dutch troops.

NEW YORK, February 17.

ARRIVED.

		Days.
Ship Sampson, Roach,	London	66
Brig Julia, Harrison,	St Croix	15
Prosper, Broad,	Port-au Prince	23
Schr. Polly, Winchester,	St. Thomas's	5

Capt. Rice put into Mole St. Nicholas on the 24th Jan. in distress. Upon information lodged against him as having French property on board; the captain of the Queen of 98 guns, ordered his vessels unloaded and examined. Finding on examination the information to be ungrounded, he was loaded again and thoroughly caulked at the expence of the British government by the order of captain Dobson, of the Queen, and uniformly treated with the greatest politeness.

Capt. Rice left at Mole St. Nicholas 1st February; brig Amazon and ship Patterson belonging to N. York; brig ——, capt. Williams belonging to Say-Brook, and a number names unknown.

From the Log-Book of the ship Sampson, capt. Rook, 66 days from London.

Jan. 13. Saw the wreck of a vessel to the westward, bore down to her, sent an officer and 5 men on board who found her deserted. She proved to be the Thetis brig of Boston, about 200 tons burthen, laden with staves and plank, and had lost her masts and part of her rudder; part of her quarter boards and her larboard plankstheer stove in; filled with water nearly up to her lower deck beams; every thing was taken out of her excepting the cargo; the hatches were not broke open—lat. 32, 44, long. 49, 19, West.

Off Bermuda saw several wrecks of small vessels.

NEWBURYPORT, February 10.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Tobias Ham, of the ship Commerce, of this town, to his owners, dated Cape-Nichola-Mole, Jan. 1.

SIR,

I am very sorry to inform you of our sad misfortune on the 25th of last month, in lat. 21, 30, N. long. 71, W. we were captured by a French privateer, name unknown, at seven in the evening. After hailing, fired two broadsides and forty muskets, which wounded your son, Mr. Watson, Backster and Joseph, but no ways dangerous. Mr. Frothingham and myself were kept on board the privateer until the morning, mean while they plundered us of beef, pork, bread, potatoes, spare rigging, canvass, blocks, &c. She mounted 12 sixes; we found two six pound shot on deck, and took 12 musket balls out of the mizen mast, several holes through the mizen and one through the cross jack yard, taffrel rail shot away—it is impossible to tell the whole damage until the ship is discharged; they took your son, Mr. Watson, Jacobs, Henry and Lewy on board the privateer, and sent on board a prize master and 5 sailors to take the ship into Cape-Francois—on the 29th we had the good fortune to see admiral Duckworth's squadron, which frighted them, so they took my yawl and left the ship, and told me to keep close to the wind, expecting the ships would not fetch the Cape, which they did not, but as soon as the boat left me I up helm, set the light sails, although almost under the guns of the fort. I bore down to the fleet, who brought me in here. I have noted a protest, but shall not have it extended until we arrive at Jamaica, where I expect to go with the first convoy. I don't think they can recover salvage for bringing me in, as the ship was not in the hands of the French, although every one tells me they can, but I shall get advice from your correspondent at Jamaica before I pay it.

Yours, &c. TOBIAS HAM.

N. B. They threatened to stab the mate, who tried to stop them from robbing the vessel, and told the sailors that they would kill me if I told the commandant about their firing upon the ship, or if I steered a wrong course.

Lancaſter, Harriſburgh, Carliſle, Shippenſburg and Sunbury
STAGES.

The public are requeſted to take notice, that the partnerſhip which has for ſome time ſubſiſted between Mathias Slough of Lancaſter, and William Geer, is now diſſolved. but, not as M. Slough inſinuates to the public without juſt cauſe; as will more fully appear by a letter on the ſubject from M. Slough to W. Geer, dated the 29th December laſt. a recital of which is not now deemed neceſſary. Any gentleman who wiſhes to be more circumſtantially informed of the merits of this buſineſs, by applying to W. Geer may have the peruſal of M. Slough's letter, and then can be at full liberty to determine whether or not W. Geer is not perfectly juſtifiable in attaching himſelf to any other perſon in the proſecution of the Stage conveyance from Philadelphia to Shippenſburg, or any other place.

Now from the liberal and generous ſupport the public were pleaſed to confer on the firſt effort in this buſineſs, William Geer, in conjunction with Meſſrs. Reily, Weed and Witmer, is determined to proſecute and carry it on, with every care, attention and diſpatch that a zeal to oblige the public can poſſibly exert.

The above company, who are amply provided with carriages, horſes, and every appurtenance to render the paſſage ſafe and commodious, inform thoſe who wiſh to patronize and encourage the undertaking, that they can take their ſeats at George Weed's, the ſign of the White Horſe, Market Street, Philadelphia, on every Monday and Friday, to proceed to Lancaſter, Harriſburg, Carliſle and Shippenſburg. The fare as hitherto eſtabliſhed.

For the further accommodation of the public, a Stage will ſtart every Wedneſday from the houſe of Samuel Elder, in Harriſburg, arrive at Sunbury in Northumberland county, every Thurſday, and return from thence and arrive at Harriſburg every Saturday, ſo that paſſengers deſtined for Lancaſter or Philadelphia, may proceed on Mondays.

WILLIAM GEER.

Lancaſter, Jan. 27, 1797.

N. B. This Line of Stages ſtarts from the houſe of William Ferree, in Lancaſter, on every Tueſday and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, proceeding to the weſtward; and from the houſe of Mr. Samuel Elder in Harriſburg every Wedneſday morning, on the ſame evening arrives at Patrick Cochran's in Shippenſburg, and returns from thence on every Thurſday: performing the ſame routine daily as in its tour from Philadelphia. mwf

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Brokers Office, and
COMMISSION STORE.

No. 63 South Third ſtreet, oppoſite the national new Bank.

SAMUEL M FRAUNCES and JOHN VAN REED, have entered into co-partnerſhip, under the firm of FRAUNCES & VAN REED, in the buſineſs of Brokers, Conveyancers and Commiſſion merchants. They buy and ſell on commiſſion every ſpecies of ſtock, notes of hand, bills of exchange, houſes and lands, &c.

MONEY procured on depoſits, &c. &c. all kinds of writings in the conveyancing line, done with neatneſs and diſpatch; accounts adjuſted, and books ſettled, in the moſt correct manner. Conſtant attendance will be given. They ſolicit a ſhare of the public favor; they are determined to endeavour to deſerve it.

N. B. The utmoſt ſecrecy obſerved.

SAMUEL M. FRAUNCES,
JOHN VAN REED.

Philad. Auguſt 27, 1796. m&wtf

Waſhington Canal Lottery,
No. I.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authoriſed the underwritten, to raiſe twenty-ſix thouſand, two hundred, and fifty dollars, for the purpoſe of cutting a Canal through the City of Waſhington, from the Potomac to the Eaſtern Branch Harbour.

The following is the SCHEME of No. 1.

Viz	1 Prize of	20,000 dollars,	20,000
	1 ditto	10,000	10,000
	7 laſt drawn Tickets, each	5,000	35,000
	6 ditto	1,000	6,000
	10 ditto	400	4,000
	20 ditto	100	2,000
	55 ditto	50	2,750
	5750 ditto	12	69,008
	To be raiſed for the Canal,		26,250
	5850 Prizes,		175,000
	11650 Blanks, not two to a prize.		

17500 Tickets, at Ten Dollars, - 175,000

☞ The Commiſſioners have taken the Securities required by the aforeſaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this Lottery will commence, without delay, as ſoon as the Tickets are ſold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in ſix months after the drawing is finiſhed, ſhall be conſidered as relinquiſhed for the benefit of the Canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(Signed) NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, *of* D.
LEWIS DEBLOIS,
GEORGE WALKER,
WM. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY.

City of Waſhington, Feb. 11. §

FOR SALE,
About 1,600 acres of Land,

WELL ſituated, laying on and between Marſh and Beech Creeks, Mifflin county, Pennſylvania, in four ſeparate Patents. For terms of ſale apply to

Wm. Blackburn,
No. 64, South Second-ſtreet

January 26. mwſtf

General Orders.

Philadelphia, February 17th, 1797.

THE officers of the militia of the city and county of Philadelphia, are requeſted to aſſemble at the State-Houſe on Wedneſday next, the 22d inſtant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to proceed from thence with the State Society of Cincinnati, to pay their reſpects to the Preſident of the United States on the anniverſary of his birth.

By order of the Commander in Chief,
JOS. HARMAR, *Adj. Gen.*

To be ſold,
(For MORRIS'S NOTES)
100,000 acres of LAND,

LYING in Randolph county, in Virginia. Enquire of the Printer. February 18 §3t

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Liſbon Wine.

50 Pipes of Liſbon Wine, landing at Meſſrs. Summerl & Brown's wharf, between Arch and Race ſtreets, from ſhip Neptune, Capt. Jeffries, from Liſbon. in Pipes, Hogſheads and Quarter Caſks, for ſale by

PETER BLIGHT.

January 18. §7t

PROPOSALS,
For carrying the Mails of the UNITED STATES,

On the following Poſt Roads, will be received until the firſt day of March next incluſive:

1. From Charleſton, S. C. by Jackſonboro' and Cooſahatchy, to Savannah, twice a week. Receive the Mail at Charleſton every Tueſday and Friday by 6, P. M. and deliver it at Savannah the next Friday and Monday by 8 A. M. *Returning*, receive the Mail at Savannah every Saturday, by 6, P. M. and Wedneſday by 6, A. M. and deliver it at Charleſton the next Tueſday and Friday by noon.

Propoſals for this route will be received by the poſt-maſter at Savannah.

2. From Cooſahatchy to Beaufort once a week—

Receive the mail at Cooſahatchy every Thurſday by 6, P. M. and deliver it at Beaufort by noon on Friday. *Returning*, leave Beaufort every Friday by 3, P. M. and arrive at Cooſahatchy on Saturday by 8, A. M.

Propoſals for carrying the mail on this route will be received by the poſt-maſter at Beaufort.

Note 1. The Poſt-maſter General may alter the times for the arrival and departure of the mails at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he previouſly ſtipulating an adequate compenſation for any extra expence that may be occaſioned thereby.

Note 2. For every hours delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times preſcribed by contract, the contractor ſhall forfeit one dollar, and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending mail an additional forfeiture of five dollars ſhall be incurred.

Note 3. Should any perſon making propoſals deſire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above ſpecified, he muſt ſtate the alteration deſired and the price he will carry the mail for with and without ſuch alteration.

Note 4. The contracts are to be in operation on the firſt day of April next and to continue until the 30th of September in the year 1800.

JOSEPH HABERSHAM,
Poſt Maſter General.

General Poſt Office,
Philadelphia, Jan. 13, 1797.
Jan. 16. 2aw6w.

Particular Teneriffe WINE.

50 Quarter-Caſks Particular Teneriffe WINE,
Of a ſuperior Quality,

For ſale by *A. MARPLE & IS. W. MORRIS*,
No. 60 Dock-ſtreet.

February 8 wf&m12t

By Authority.
Schuylkill Bridge Lottery.

Sold by WILLIAM BLACKBURN, No. 64, South Second-ſtreet.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

For raiſing Sixty Thouſand Dollars, agreeably to an Act of the Legiſlature of Pennſylvania, paſſed during the laſt ſeſſion, for building a Stone Bridge over the River Schuylkill, at the Borough of Reading, in the County of Berks.

				Dollars.
1 Prize of	20,000	Dollars	-	20,000
1 do. of	10,000	do.	- -	10,000
3 do. of	5,000	do.	- - -	15,000
4 do. of	2,000	do.	- - -	8,000
20 do. of	1,000	do.	- - -	20,000
39 do. of	500	do.	- - -	19,500
80 do. of	200	do.	- - -	16,000
200 do. of	100	do.	- - -	20,000
300 do. of	50	do.	- - -	15,000
1 do. of	500	do. to be paid the poſſeſſor for the firſt drawn no.		500
5 do. of	3,000	do. to be paid poſſeſſors of the five laſt drawn nos		15,000
9,400 do.	0	15 do.	: -	141,000
		10,054 Prizes		300,000
		19,946 Blanks		

30,000 Tickets at Ten Dollars 300,000

All Prizes ſhall be paid fifteen days after the drawing is finiſhed, upon the demand of a poſſeſſor of a fortunate ticket, ſubject to a deduction of twenty per cent. The Drawing will commence as ſoon as the Tickets are diſpoſed of, or perhaps ſooner, of which public notice will be given.

Philip Miller, Peter Kerſhner, William Witman, Joſeph Hieſter, James Diemer, Thomas Dundas, James May, John Otto, John Keim, Daniel Graeff, Sebaſtian Miller, COMMISSIONERS.

Reading, May the 9th, 1796.

Tickets in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, to be had at the above office, where the earlieſt information of the drawing of the Waſhington No. 2, and Patterſon Lottery's, are received, and check books for examination and regiſtering are kept.

Tickets in the above Lottery to be had at Mr. Sheridan's Race-ſtreet, John Hay, North Third-ſtreet and Henry Sweyer's, German Town.

January 26 2awtf

Lottery and Broker's Office,
No. 64, South SECOND STREET.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, for ſale—a Check Book for examination—and prizes paid in the late lottery.

Check Books kept for examination and regiſtering, for the City of Waſhington, No. 2, and Patteſon Lotteries, both of which are now drawing—information where tickets are to be had, and prizes exchanged for undrawn tickets. A complete liſt of all the prizes in the late New-Port Long-Wharf, Hotel and Public School Lottery, for examination.

The ſubſcriber ſolicits the application of the public and his friends, who wiſh to purchaſe or ſell Bank Stock, Certificates, Bills of Exchange or Notes, Houſes, Lands, &c. or to obtain money on depoſit of property.

*** Alſo Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery for ſale at Ten Dollars each, which will be drawn early in the Spring.

Wm. Blackburn.

Philadelphia, January 26, 1797. mth

On Saturday,

The 25th inſtant, at 7 o'clock in the evening,
Will be Sold by Auction, at the Coffee-Houſe,

Three adjoining LOTS of GROUND, in the township of Moyamenſing, a little to the ſouthward of South-ſtreet, and adjoining a 30 feet wide lane, called the IRISH TRACT LANE, and alſo adjoining lands of Samuel Powell, deceaſed.

No. 1. Containing 4 acres and 83 perches
No. 2. Containing 4 acres and 83 perches
No. 3. Containing 4 acres and 36 perches

Plans of the Lots are at the Coffee-Houſe.

Feb. 17 EDWARD FOX, Auct'r.

The Advertiſer,

(A Steady middle aged Married Man)

WHO has been regularly bred to, and is well acquainted with buſineſs, wiſhes to engage as a clerk, in a compting houſe, or aſſiſtant in a public office, or in that of an attorney or counſellor at law. He writes a neat plain hand, correctly and expeditiouſly; and flatters himſelf he can produce recommendations of reſpectability.—A line addreſſed to W. Q. at No. 55, North Second Street, or at the Printers of this paper, will be duly attended to.

N. B. The advertiſer will chearfully accept any temporary employment as above. February 18. 3t

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For Freight, for Newbury-port, Portſmouth or Boſton,

THE SCHOONER
INDUSTRY,
Francis Salter, Maſter,

IS now ready to take in freight, at Arch-ſtreet wharf. Apply to the maſter on board.

FOR SALE,
A few barrels Exeellent CYDER.

February 18 ||1w

For Amſterdam,

The faſt-ſailing cedar and live oak
ſhip Amiable,
D. C. Tillinghaſt, Maſter,

JUST graved and in compleat order, and is now taking in, and intended to ſail in all this month, a great part of her cargo being ready to go on board, has good accommodations for paſſengers. For freight or paſſage apply to the maſter, on board, at Bright's wharf, or to

JEREMIAH WARDER,
No. 12 South Third ſtreet.

February 15 mw&f2w

For Hamburgh,

The fine faſt-ſailing ſhip
FAVORITE,
John Thompſon, Maſter,

JUST coppered, and in complete order, and is now loading. A conſiderable part of her cargo is engaged, has good accommodations for paſſengers, and intended to ſail in the course of this month.—For freight or paſſage, apply to the Maſter on board, at Bright's wharf, or to

JEREMIAH WARDER,
No. 12 north Third ſtreet.

February 15 mw&f2w

Grand Concert.

On SATURDAY EVENING, the 25th Inſtant,
AT OELLER'S ROOM.

SIGNOR TRISOBIO, *from Italy, profeſſor of vocal muſic, propoſes to give a concert of vocal and inſtrumental muſic in the moſt complete manner, which will manifeſt his reſpect to a public, whoſe protection he entreats for the firſt time. He is happy in having engaged two ladies, his ſcholars, namely, Mrs. Hendray & Madle. Rouſſelin, who will ſing ſeveral ſelect pieces; and Mr. Sickendorf who will ſing an Italian air. There will be executed a duet, and a catch by three voices. The leader of the band Mr. Collet, will perform a concerto on the violin, and mr. Guenin another on the piano forte. Amongſt ſeveral ſerious and comic ſongs which Signor Triſobio will ſing, he promiſes to perform a ſong alone; that is to ſay, an imitation of three Italian Nuns; and afterwards the favourite comic ſong of the Cats. Almoſt all the ſongs which will be ſung, will be printed with the muſic, and expoſed for the convenience of whoever wiſhes to purchaſe them—Tickets One Dollar, to be had at Oeller's Hotel; at mr. Bradford's bookſtore, No. 8, South Front-ſtreet; at mr. Willig's muſical magazine, No 185, market-ſtreet; at mr. Chalks circulating library, Third ſtreet, between Arch and Race ſtreets; and at mr. Triſobio, No. 66, North Front-ſtreet.—*

The Concert will commence at 6 o'clock.

February 18. 7t.

LOST,

BETWEEN the ſubſcribers' houſe and the Bank of the United States, JOHN GUEST & Co's NOTE, dated 17th June, payable to Thomas and John Clifford, or order, 60 days after date, and endorſed by them for 640 Dollars. Whoever has found the ſame, and will bring it to the ſubſcribers, will be thankfully rewarded. Payment being ſtopped at the Banks, it can be of no uſe to any perſon.

JOHN GUEST & Co.
No. 20. South Second ſtreet.

All perſons are forwarned againſt purchaſing the ſaid Note. February 18. §

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20 Guineas Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber on the 23d October, a Dark MULATTO BOY, named MOSES; 21 years old; about 5 feet 8 inches high; had on a mixed green coat, with a green velvet cape and oval yellow buttons; a ſtriped veſt; a pair of dark ſpotted pantaloons, and whole boots much worn. It is probable he may change his name and dreſs. He has been accuſtomed to driving a carriage, and waiting. The above reward will be paid for ſecuring him ſo that the ſubſcriber may get him again, and if brought home all reaſonable charges paid by

Robins Chamberlaine.

Eaſton, Maryland, Nov. 10. 14 §1m2awtf

The Subſcriber

INFORMS the Public, that he manufactures and has on hand for ſale, a very general aſſortment

Saddles, Bridles, Harneſs and Trunks,

As uſual, alſo, FIRE BUCKETS of an excellent quality all which he will diſpoſe of on moderate terms at No. 88 Cheſnut ſtreet, Philadelphia.

WILLIAM JONES.

February 17 fm&w3w

Will be ſold,

On Wedneſday, *the 22d day of February, inſtant,*
At the Merchants' Coffee-Houſe,
At 12 o'clock, noon,

A Lot, or Piece of Ground,

CONTAINING 12 acres and 100 perches, ſituate near the Blue Ball Tavern, on the Paſſyunk road, four miles from the city of Philadelphia. This Lot commands a view of the rivers Delaware and Schuylkill, is nearly incloſed with a good cedar poſt and rail fence, and has a never-failing ſpring of freſh water riſing in it—One acre of which is good bottom meadow—adjoining lands of William Bingham, Eſq. Jacob Sink, and others. The terms of ſale, one fifth part in ten days after the day of ſale, when immediate poſſeſſion will be given, the reſidue in payments agreeable to the purchaſer, on paying legal intereſt thereon, and giving ſecurity for the ſame, if required. An indiſputable title will be given, upon making the firſt payment as aforeſaid.

A Draft of ſaid Lot may be ſeen at the Merchants' Coffee-Houſe, and at the office of Alexander Power, No. 145 Cheſnut-ſtreet, where further information may be had. Philadelphia, February 14 §t22

For Sale,

8000 dozen BRISTOL BOTTLES
Bar IRON
RICE
TAR
CLARET, in hogſheads and caſes
SWEET OIL in caſes

February 17 §7t — Apply to *F. COPPINGER*, No. 221 South Front ſtreet.

For Sale,

A Quantity of Excellent
Turks-Iſland SALT,
Aud a few hogſheads
3d and 4th proof RUM.

Enquire of
Jehu Hollingsworth & Co.

February 17 §

Canal Lottery, No. II.

Scheme of a Lottery, authorized by an act entitled "An act to enable the Preſident and Managers of the Schuylkill and Suſquehannah navigation, to raiſe, by way of Lottery, the ſum of Four Hundred Thouſand Dollars, for the purpoſe of completing the works, in their acts of incorporation mentioned."

		Dollars
1 Prize of	twenty thouſand dollars,	20,000
1	of ten thouſand dollars,	10,000
5	of four thouſand dollars each, to be paid to the poſſeſſors of the five numbers firſt out of the wheel on the laſt day's drawing, at which time there ſhall not be leſs than 500 numbers undrawn,	20,000
10 of	two thouſand dollars each,	20,000
20 of	one thouſand dollars each,	20,000
43 of	five hundred dollars each,	21,500
100 of	two hundred dollars each,	20,000
100 of	one hundred dollars each,	10,000
220 of	fifty dollars each,	11,000
29,500 of	five dollars each,	147,500
30,000	Tickets at ten dollars each.	300,000

Six dollars for each ticket will only be demanded at the time of ſale.

All prizes ſhall be paid ten days after the drawing is finiſhed, upon the demand of the poſſeſſor of a fortunate ticket, ſubject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Such prizes as are not demanded within 12 months after the Drawing is finiſhed, of which public notice will be given, ſhall be conſidered as relinquiſhed for the uſe of the Canal and applied accordingly.

At a meeting of the Preſident and Managers of the Schuylkill and Suſquehanna Canal Navigation—and the Preſident and Managers of the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal;

Reſolved, That Joſeph Ball, John Steinmetz, Standiſh Forde, Francis Weſt, James M'Crea, John Miller, junr. and William Montgomery be a committee to arrange and direct the mode of diſpoſing of the tickets; which committee ſhall depoſit the money in Bank, to be carried to the credit of an account to be opened for the Lottery.

At a meeting of the Canal Board, held January 16, '97,

Reſolved, That the committee for conducting the Lottery be directed to commence the drawing on the firſt day of March next.

Extract from the minutes,
Wm. M. Smith, Secretary.

Joſeph Ball,
John Steinmetz,
Standiſh Forde,
Francis Weſt,
James M'Crea,
John Miller, jun.
William Montgomery,
} Managers.

Jan. 20. th&ſ4t

City of Waſhington,

SCHEME of the Lottery, No. II, for the improvement of the Federal City.

A magnificent dwelling-houſe,	20,000 dollars, & caſh 30,000, are	50,000
1	ditto 15,000 & caſh 25,000	40,000
1	ditto 15,000 & caſh 15,000	30,000
1	ditto 10,000 & caſh 10,000	20,000
1	ditto 5,000 & caſh 5,000	10,000
1	ditto 5,000 & caſh 5,000	10,000
1	caſh prize of	10,000
2	do. 5,000 each, are	10,000
10	do. 1,000	10,000
20	do. 500	10,000
00	do. 100	10,000
200	do. 50	10,000
400	do. 25	10,000
1,000	do. 20	20,000
15,000	do. 10	150,000
16,739 Prizes.		
33,261 Blanks.		
50,000	Tickets, at Eight Dollars,	400,000

N. B. To favour thoſe who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, ſecuring payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not leſs than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant ſpecimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Waſhington—Two beautiful deſigns are already ſelected for the entire fronts on two of the public ſquares; from theſe prawings it is propoſed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as ſoon as poſſible after this lottery is ſold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner deſcribed in the ſcheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the neceſſary expenſes of printing, &c. and the ſurplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National Univerſity, to be erected within the city of Waſhington.

The real ſecurities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the Preſident and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

§. Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James Weſt & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boſton; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells Cooper's Ferry. co

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Will be Sold, by Public Vendue,

On the 9th of March next,
A PLANTATION,

IN Ridley townſhip, Delaware county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, eleven miles from Philadelphia, and one from the great road leading thence to Cheſter; containing one hundred and twenty-three acres, twenty-three of which are woodland, and eighteen meadow. On the premiſes there are, a dwelling-houſe, barn, and other out-houſes, in good repair; a good ſpring of water cloſe to the houſe, and a fine ſtream of water runs through the premiſes; by which part of the meadow is watered, &c.

ALSO,

On the ſame day, the ſtock on the ſaid farm; conſiſting of horſes, cows, ſheep, hogs, &c. A cart, plough, harrow, and other farming utenſils; alſo a large copper ſtill, with the houſehold and kitchen furniture, among which are beds and bedding, an eight day clock, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

The ſale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon, where the conditions will be made known, and attendance given on the premiſes, by *CURTIS LEWIS.*

Ridley, February 13 14—tthſ tm9

Partnerſhip diſſolved.

THIS is to notify the Public, and all perſons concerned, that the Partnerſhip of BLACK & WELLS, dealers in Dry Goods, was diſſolved the firſt of January laſt.

ROBERT BLACK.

Philadelphia, February 14, 1797 t 3w

PRINTED BY JOHN FENNO,
—No. 119—
CHESNUT-STREET.
[Price Eight Dollars per Annum.]